



## The potential for vector borne infections in the Nordic area now and in the future

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# The potential for vector borne infections in the Nordic area now and in the future

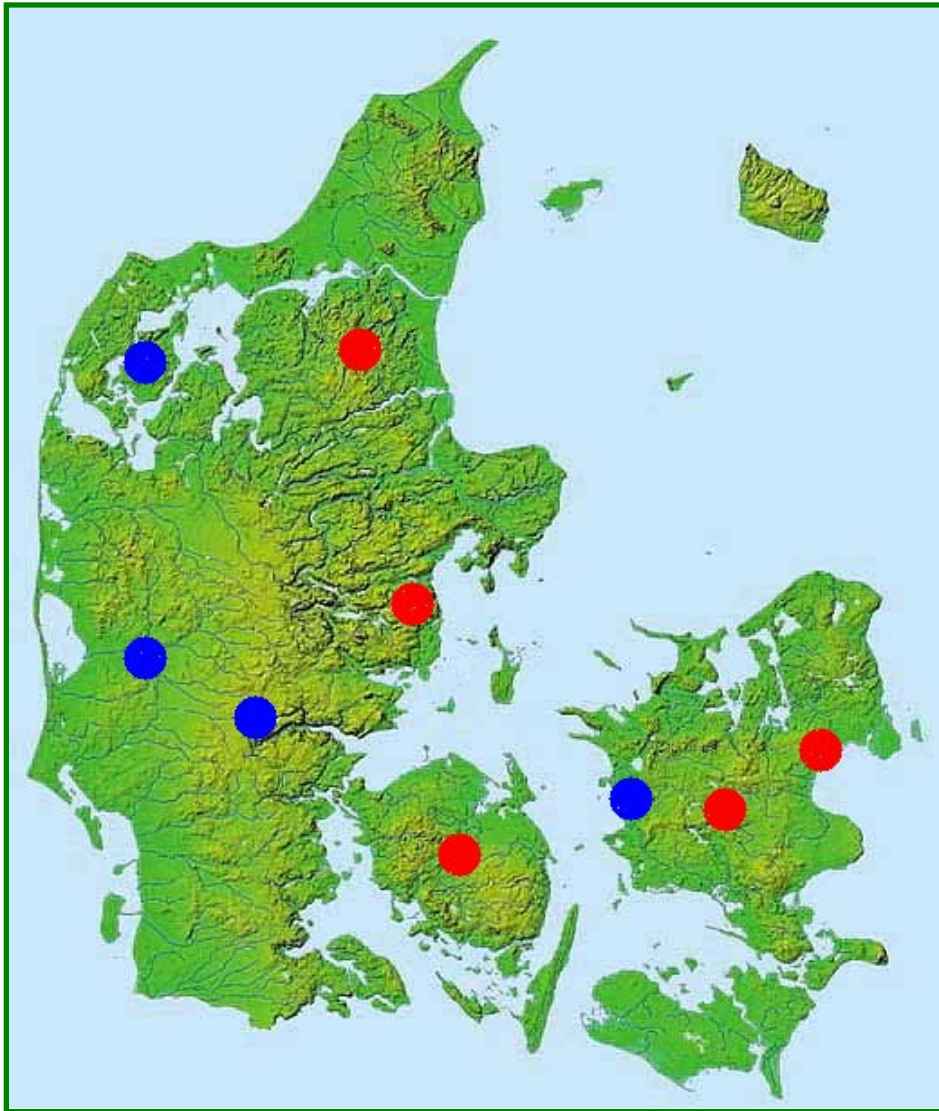
René Bødker  
&  
Ana Carolina Cuellar  
Nalmul Haider

DTU  
National Veterinary Institute



Workshop on mosquitoes and  
biting midges  
Trondheim 13-14 June 2016

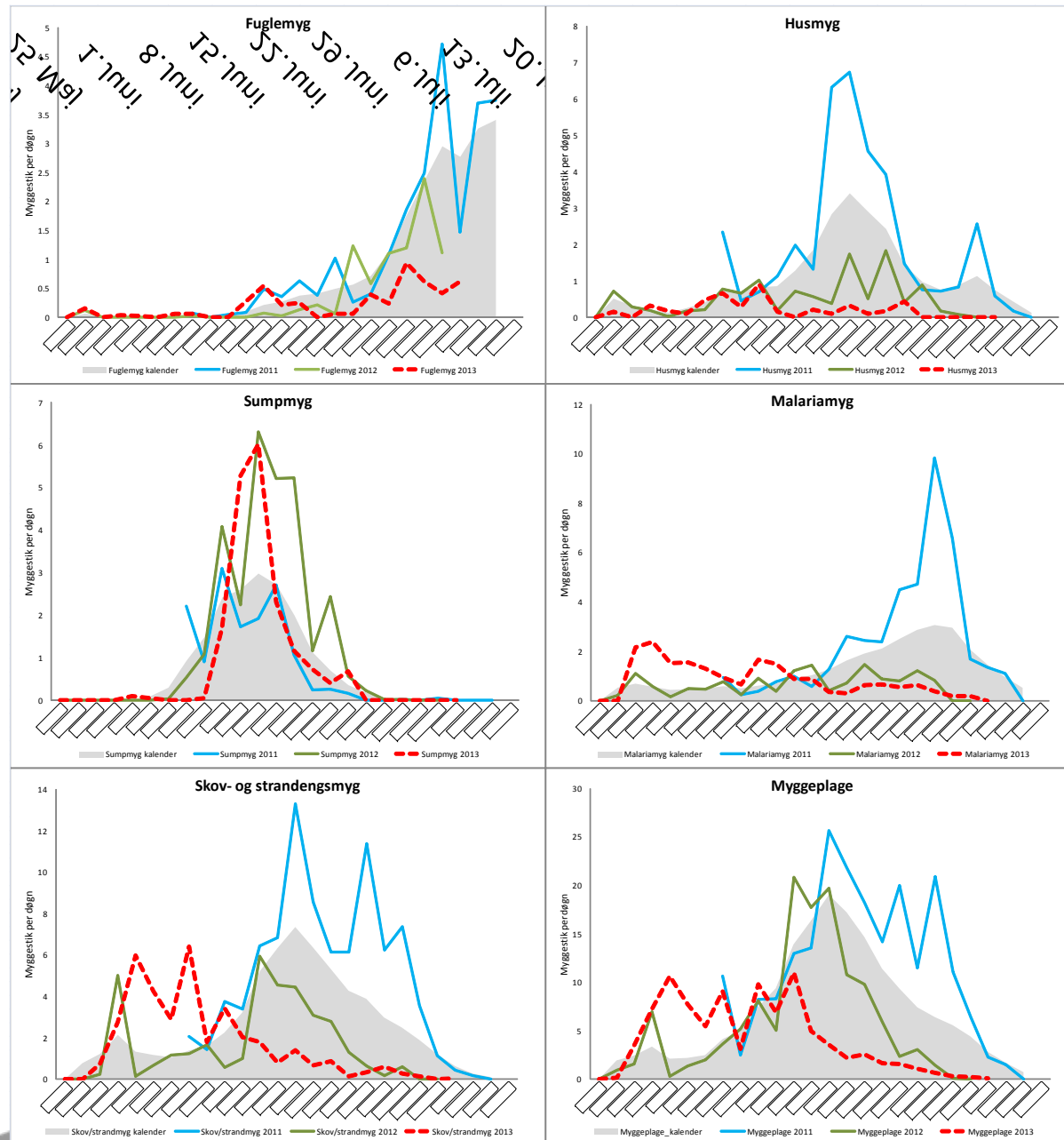




Weekly vector data are  
freely available on the  
internet



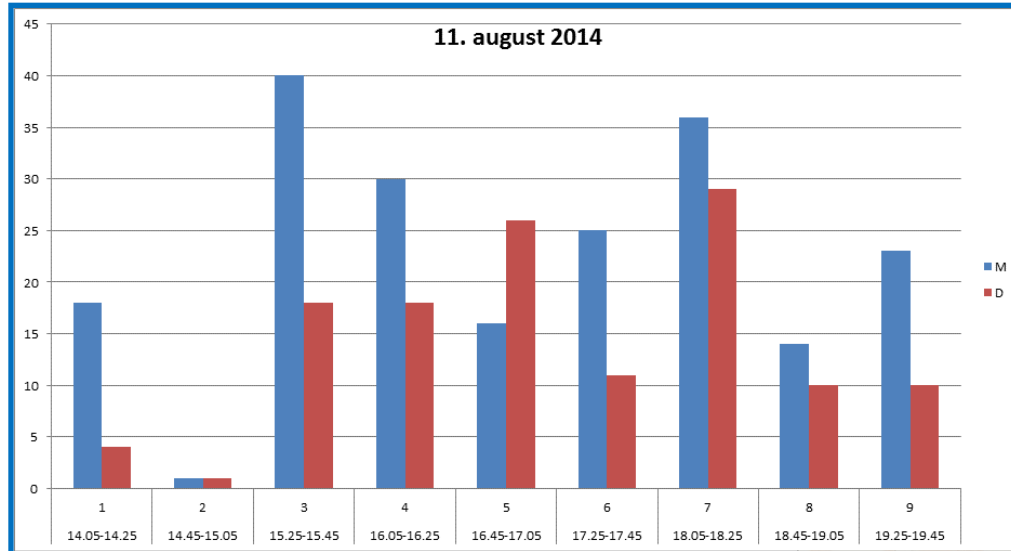
Weekly surveillance:  
Mosquitoes at 5 sites  
Biting midges at 4 sites  
Supplemented by  
additional surveys

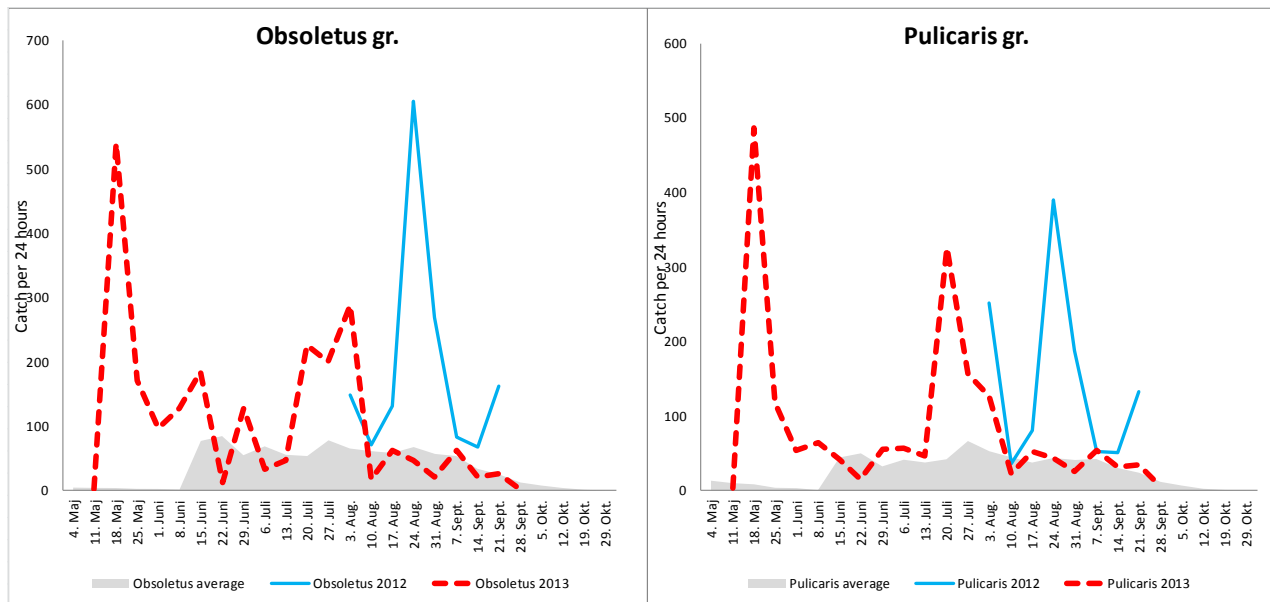




# Exotic mosquitoes

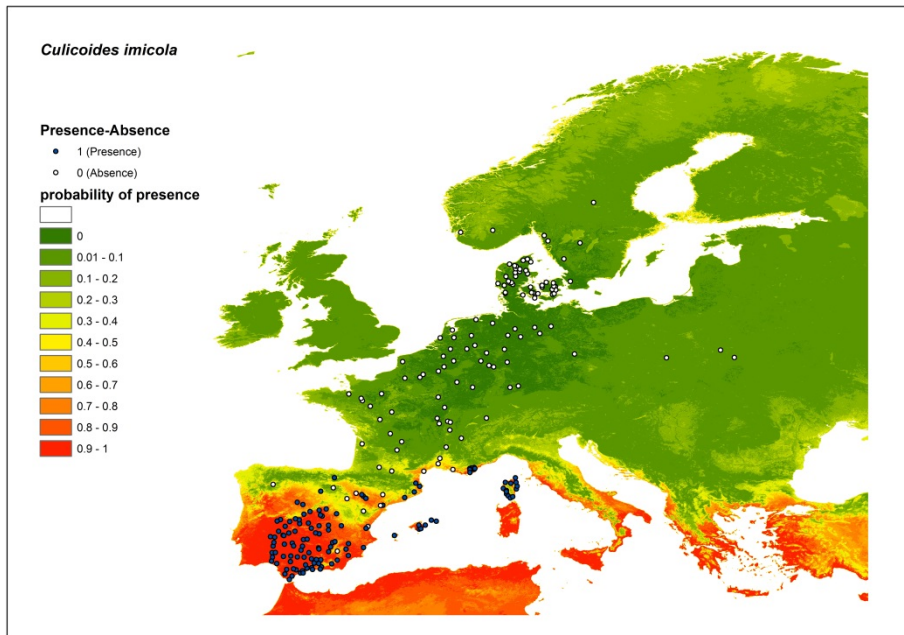
## Culex modestus



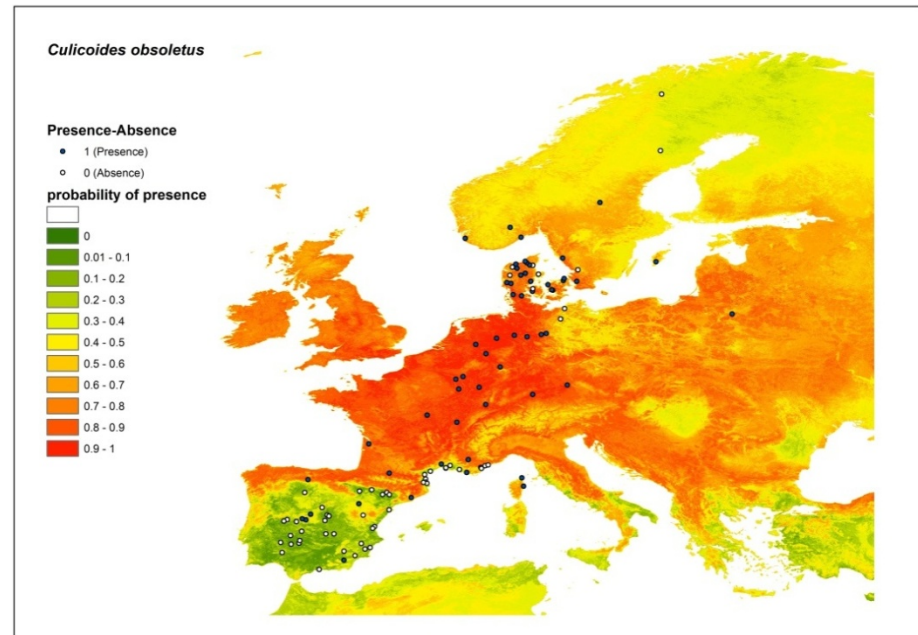


# Presence/Absence (probability of presence)

*C. imicola*



*C. obsoletus*





# Vector mapping in VectorNet (EFSA and ECDC)



In 2015: Norway, UK, Greenland and Finland.

In 2016: Latvia, Poland, Ukraine and further down





# Parameterisation of insect model

## Drivers:

## Model parameters:

Environment

{ Number of insect vectors

Temperature

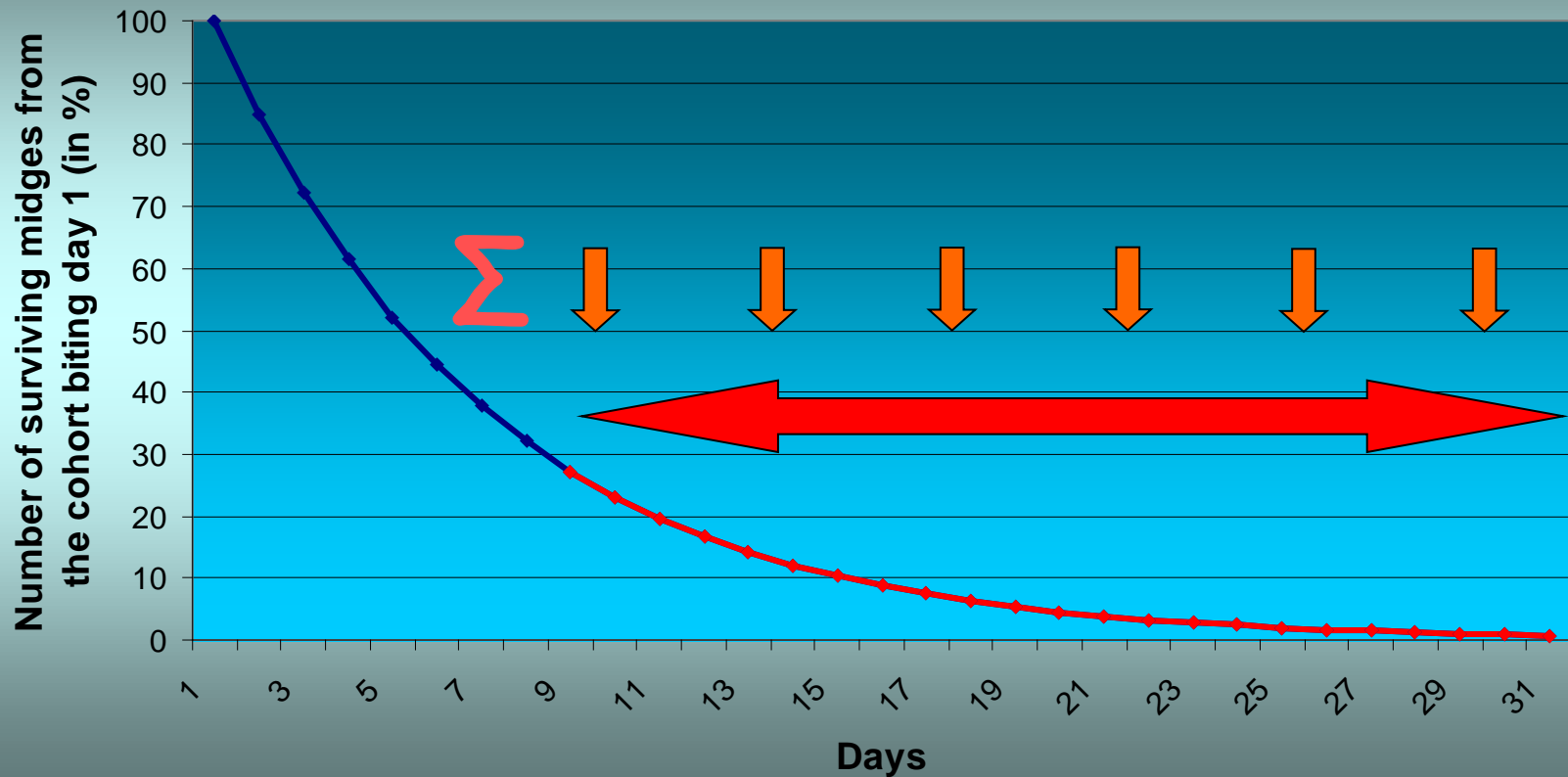
{  
How often the vector bites  
How long it takes for the virus to develop in the vectors  
The vectors daily survival rate (how long they live)

Disease specific

{  
How long a host is infectious to the vectors  
The probability of transmission from an infectious host to a vector  
The probability of transmission from an infectious vector to a host

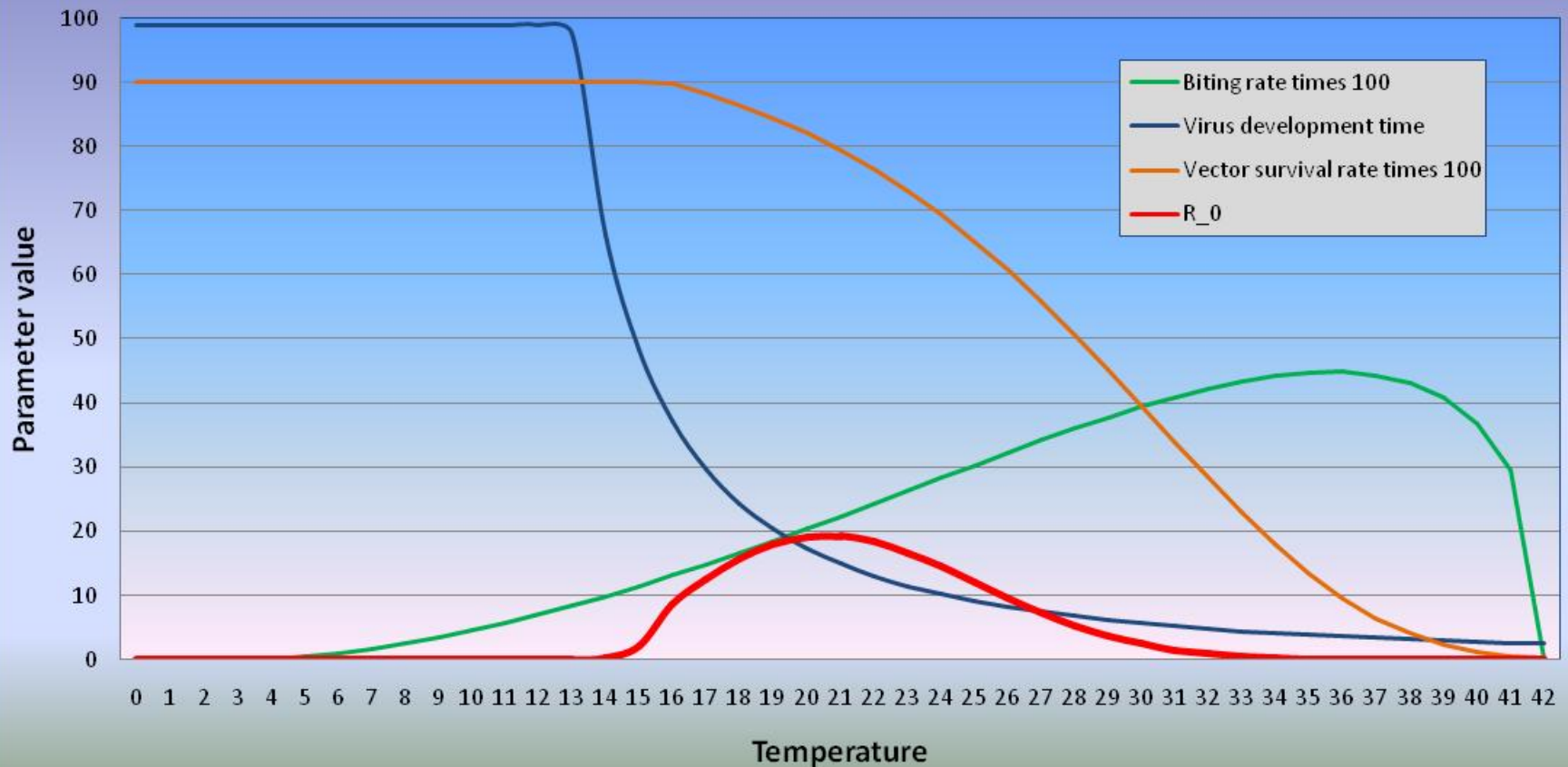
# Basic transmission parameters

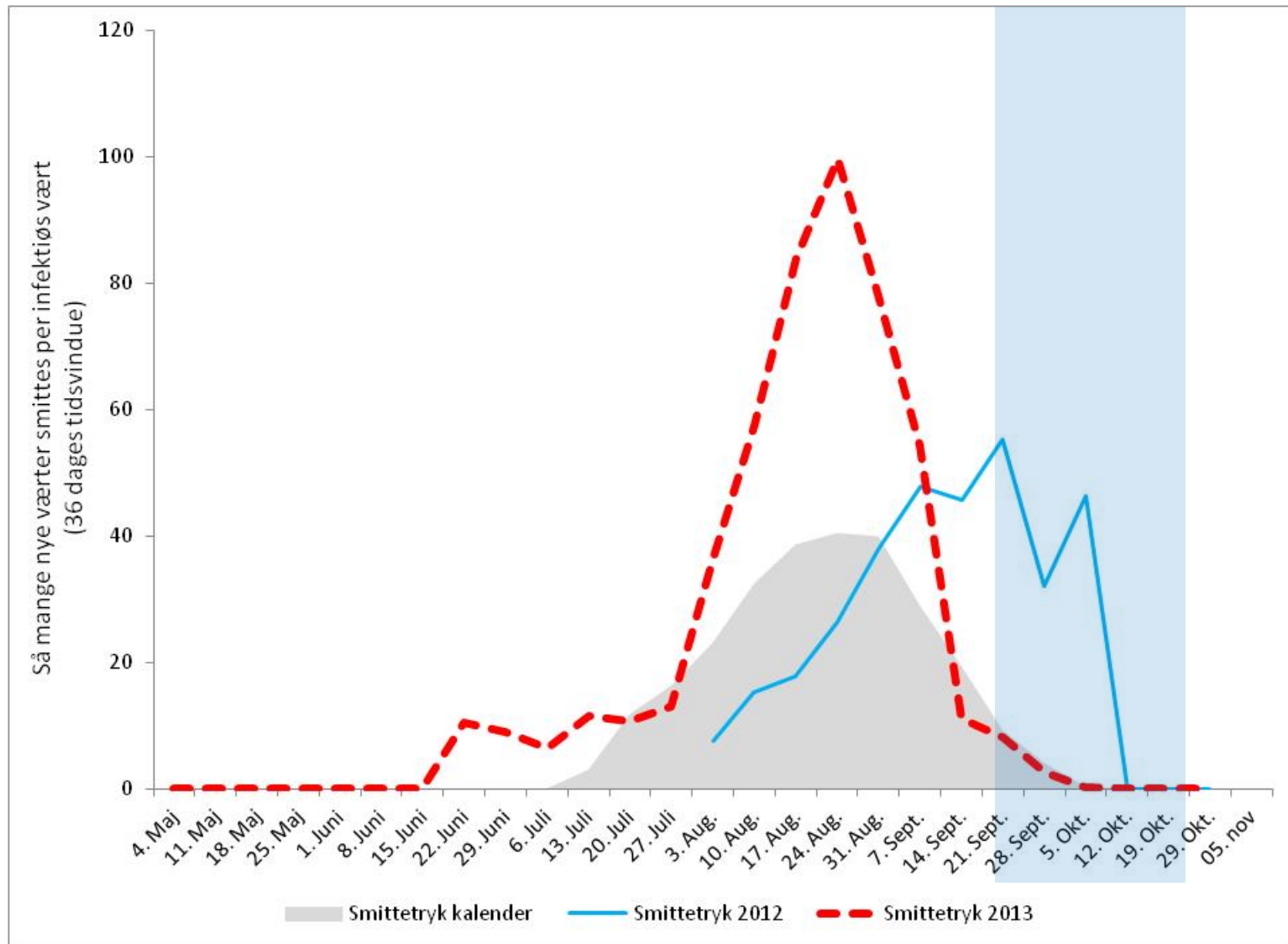
## Cohort of culicoides biting a host day 1



# Basic transmission parameters

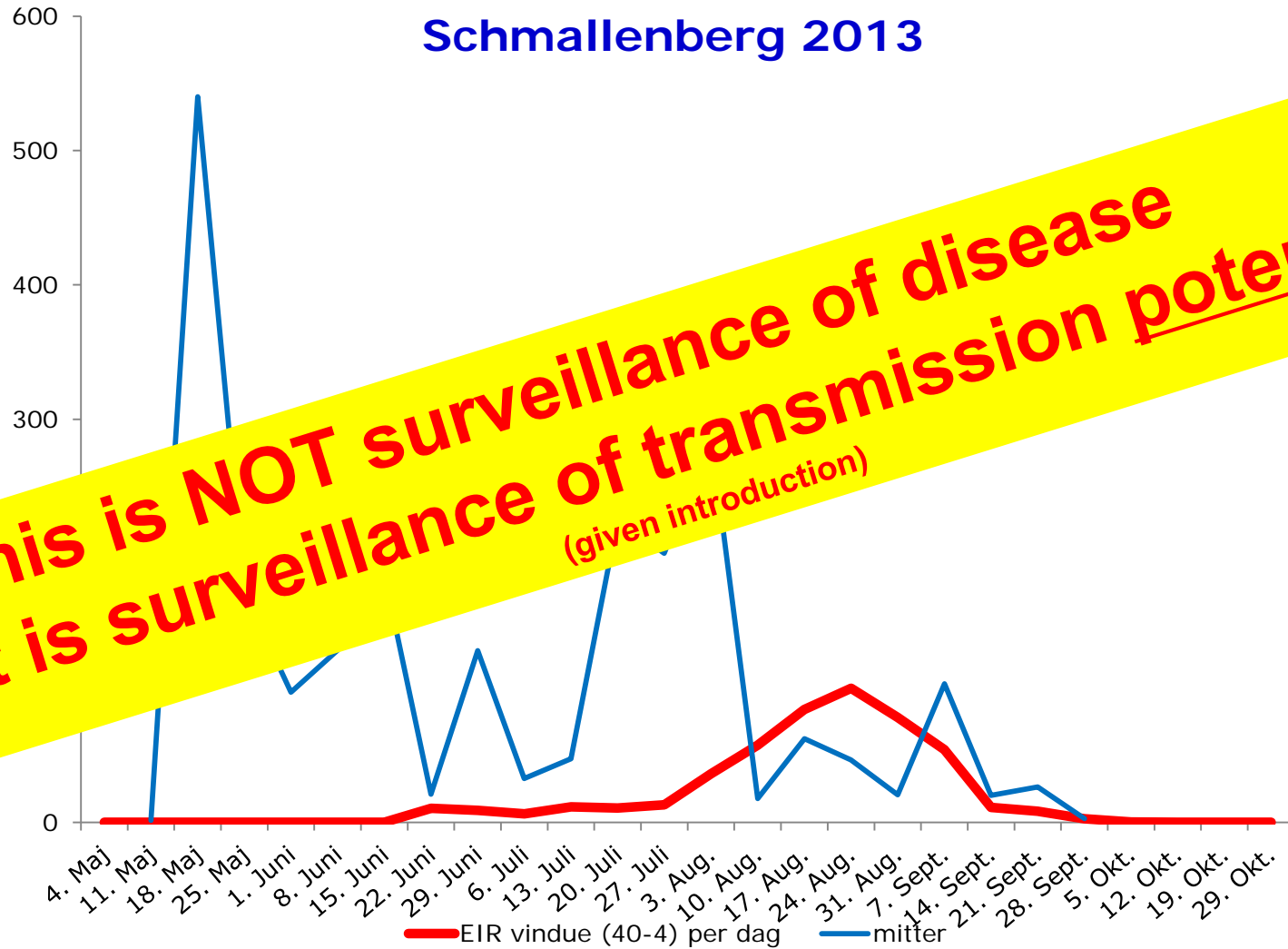
Temperature dependent parameters



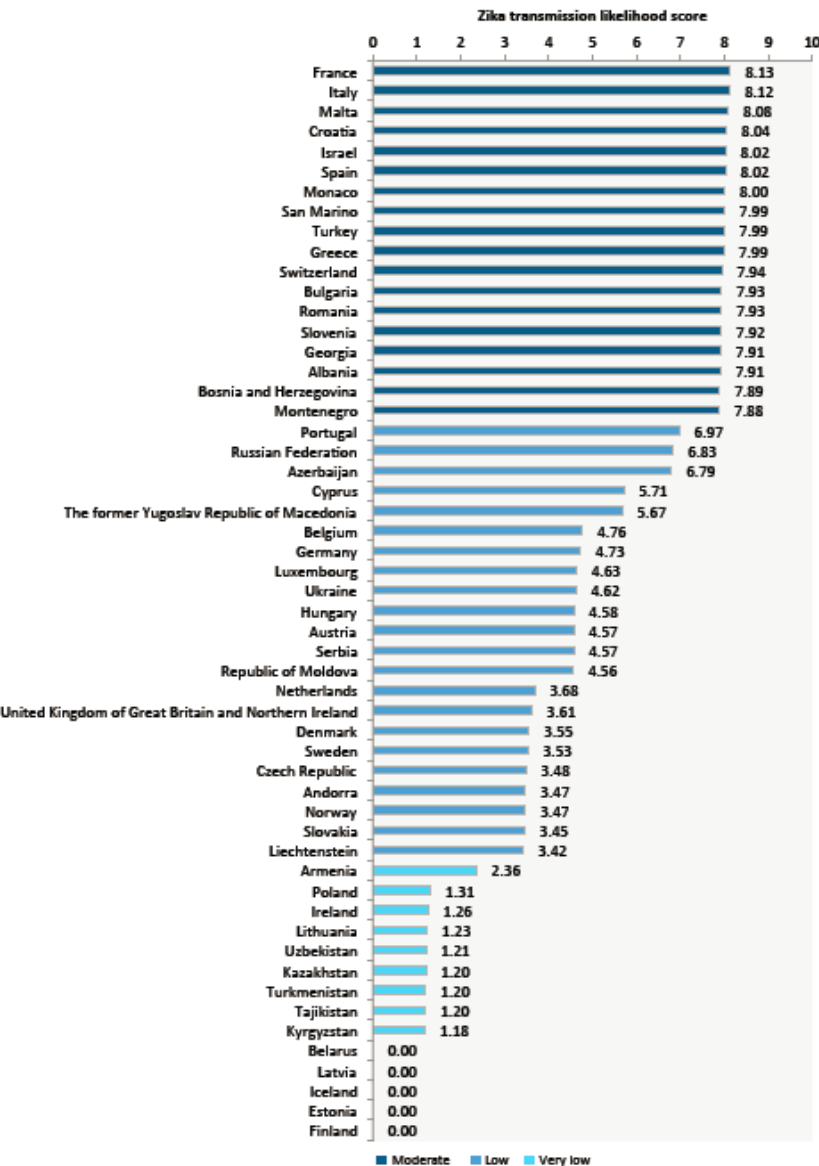




## Schmallenberg 2013



# Zika virus in Europe 2016



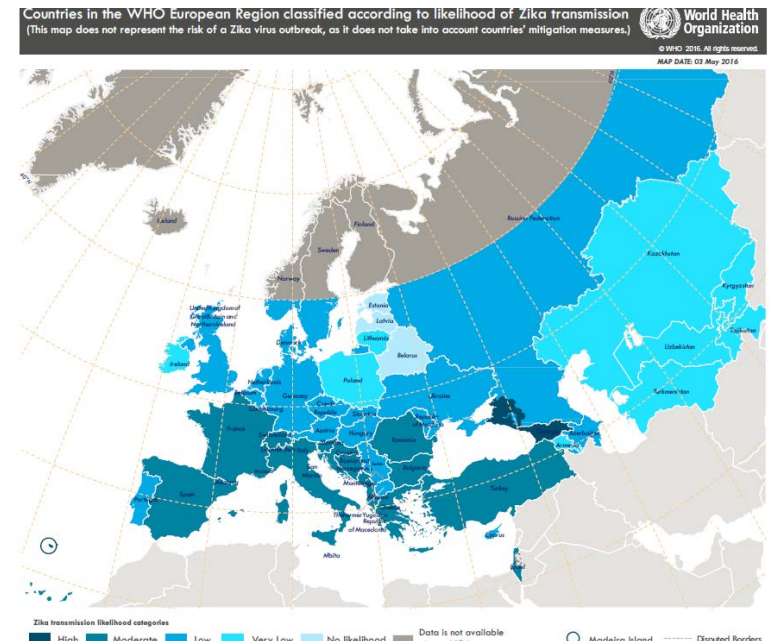
Vector abundance data replaced by teoretic probability for vector presence/absence

The only transmission parameter is vector competence

No native mosquitoes included

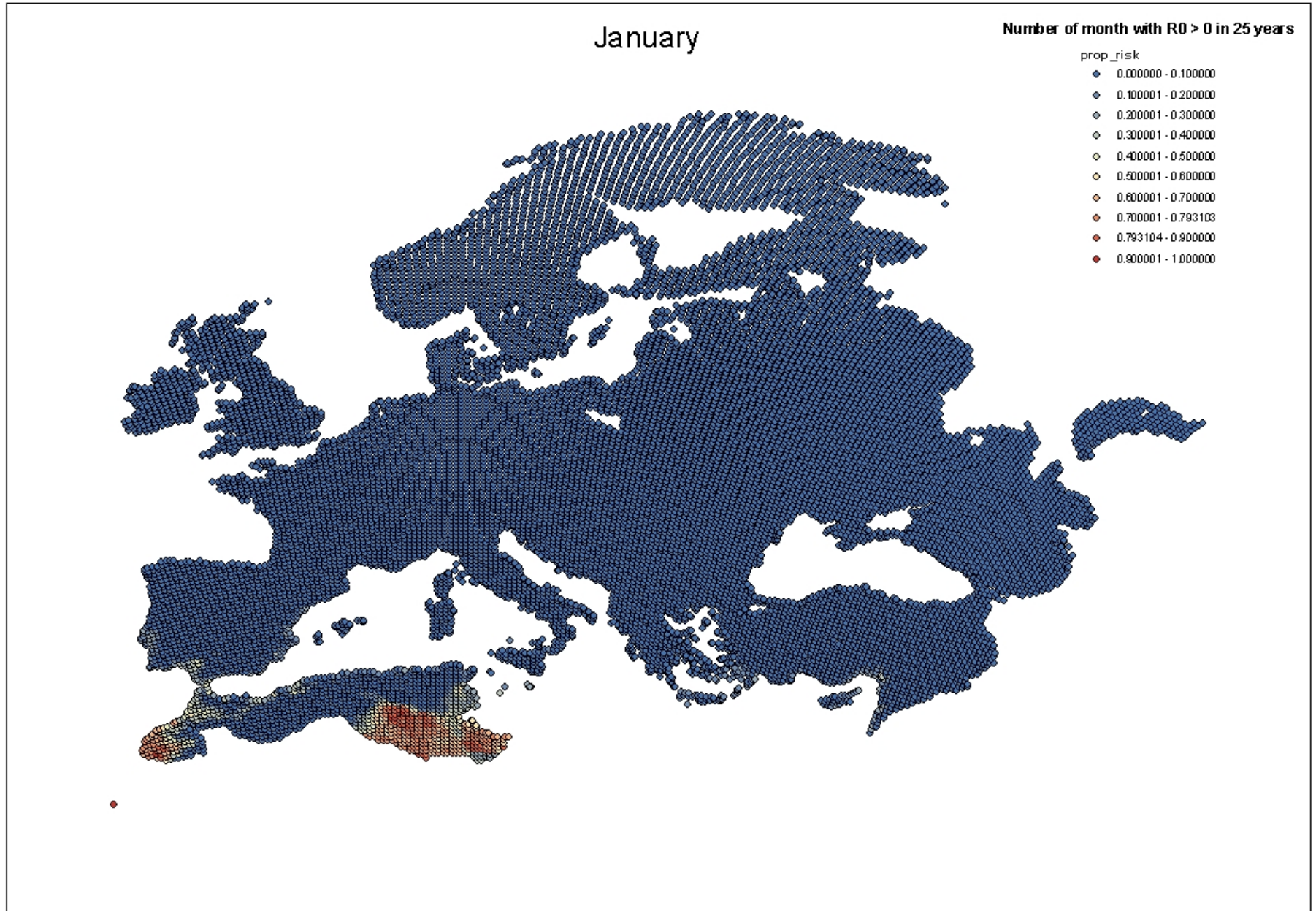
No temperature

= a score (likelihood of transmission) with two decimals



# Predicting risk by surveillance of risk factors

ITII





# Predicting risk by surveillance of risk factors

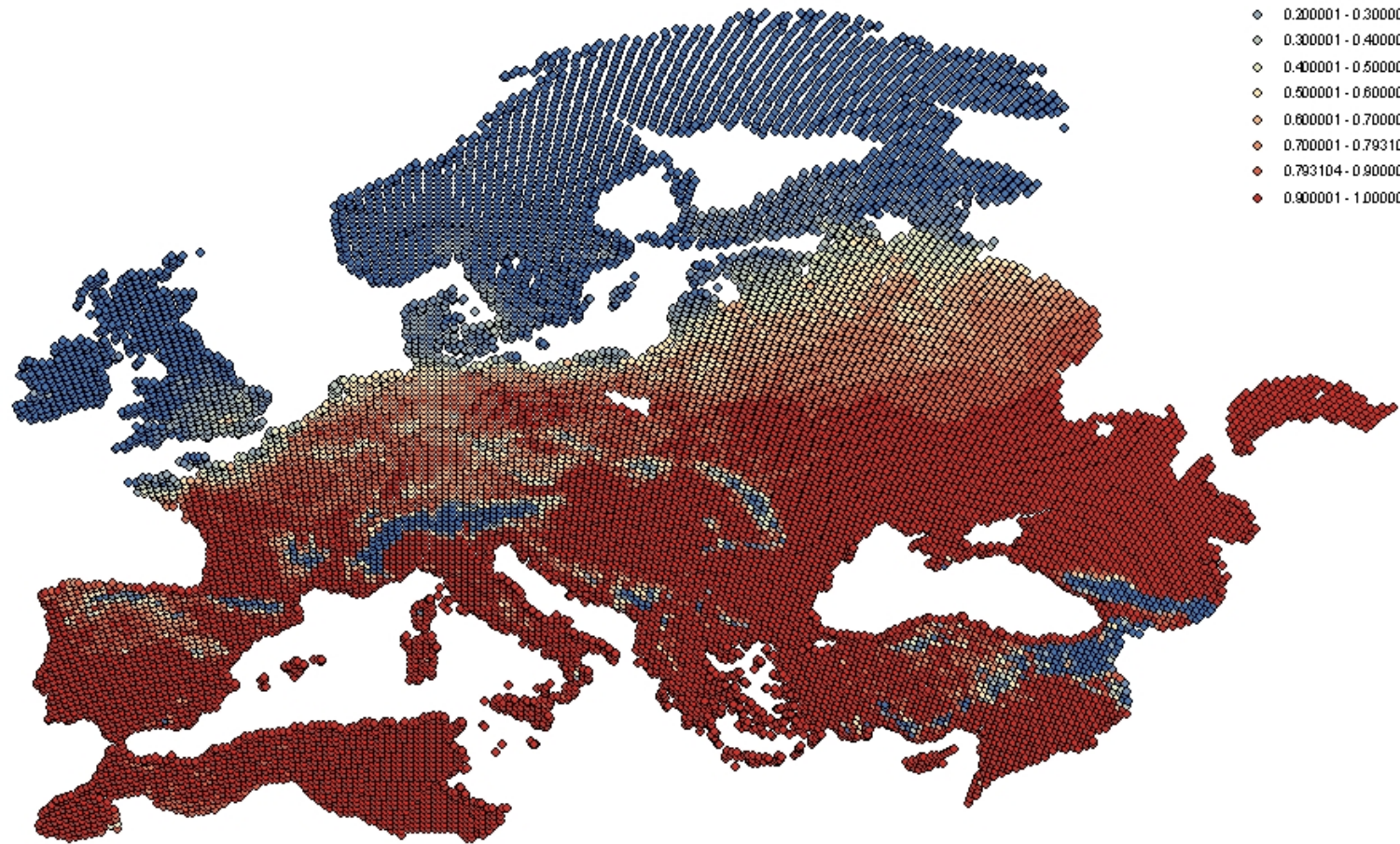
ITII

April

Number of month with  $R_0 > 0$  in 25 years

prop\_risk

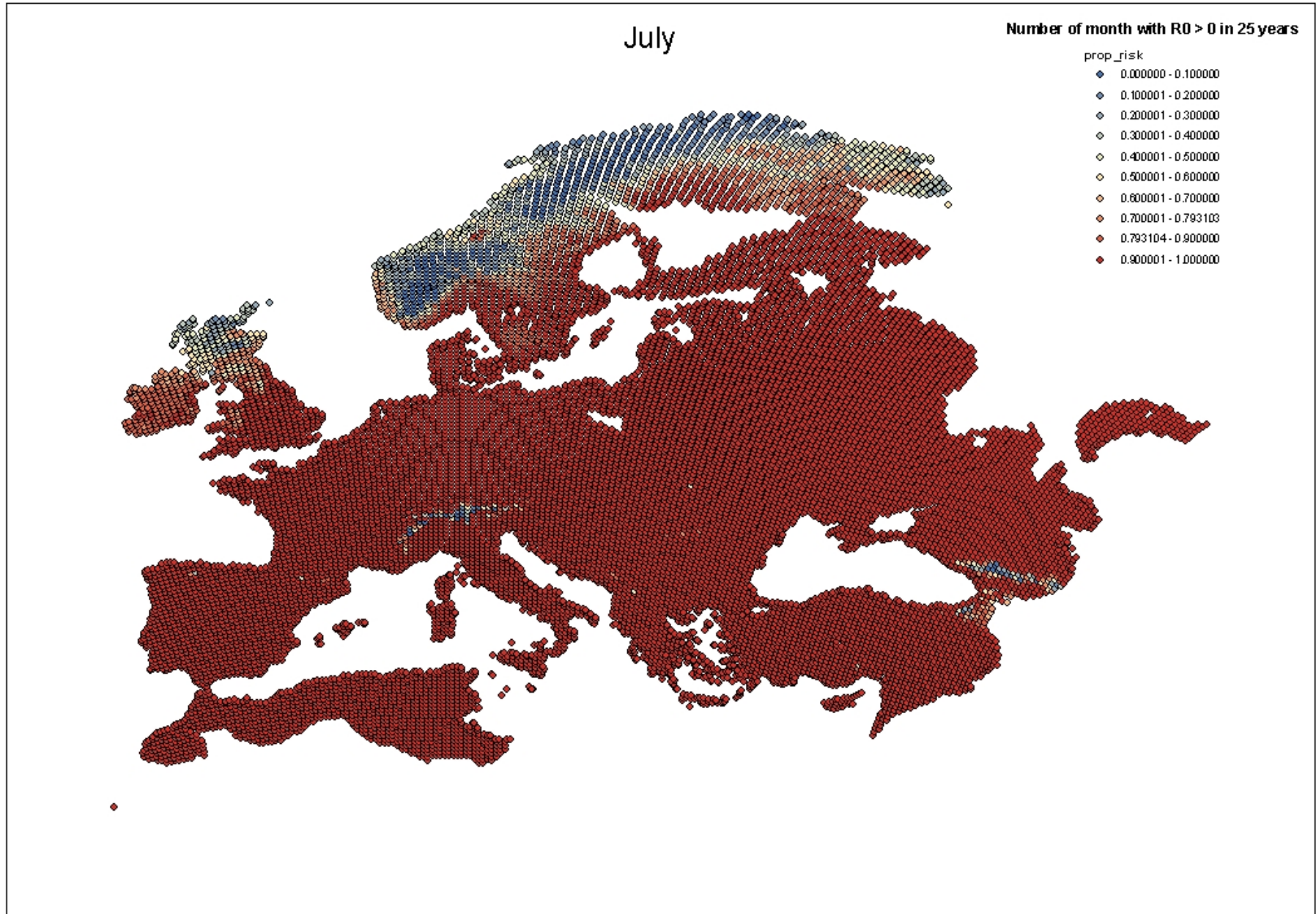
- ◆ 0.000000 - 0.100000
- ◆ 0.100001 - 0.200000
- ◆ 0.200001 - 0.300000
- ◆ 0.300001 - 0.400000
- ◆ 0.400001 - 0.500000
- ◆ 0.500001 - 0.600000
- ◆ 0.600001 - 0.700000
- ◆ 0.700001 - 0.793103
- ◆ 0.793104 - 0.900000
- ◆ 0.900001 - 1.000000





# Predicting risk by surveillance of risk factors

ITII



# Predicting risk by surveillance of risk factors

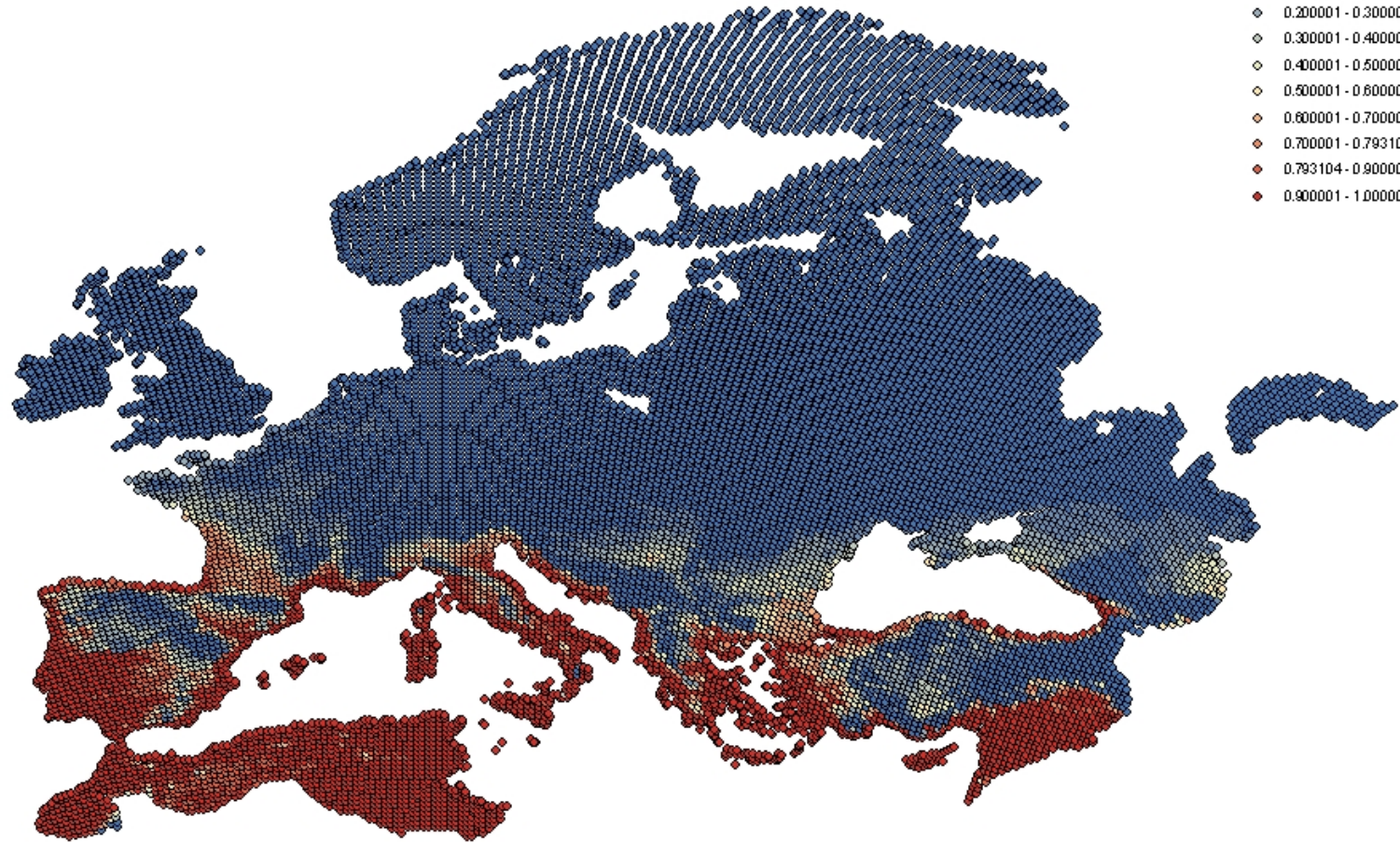
ITII

October

Number of month with  $R_0 > 0$  in 25 years

prop\_risk

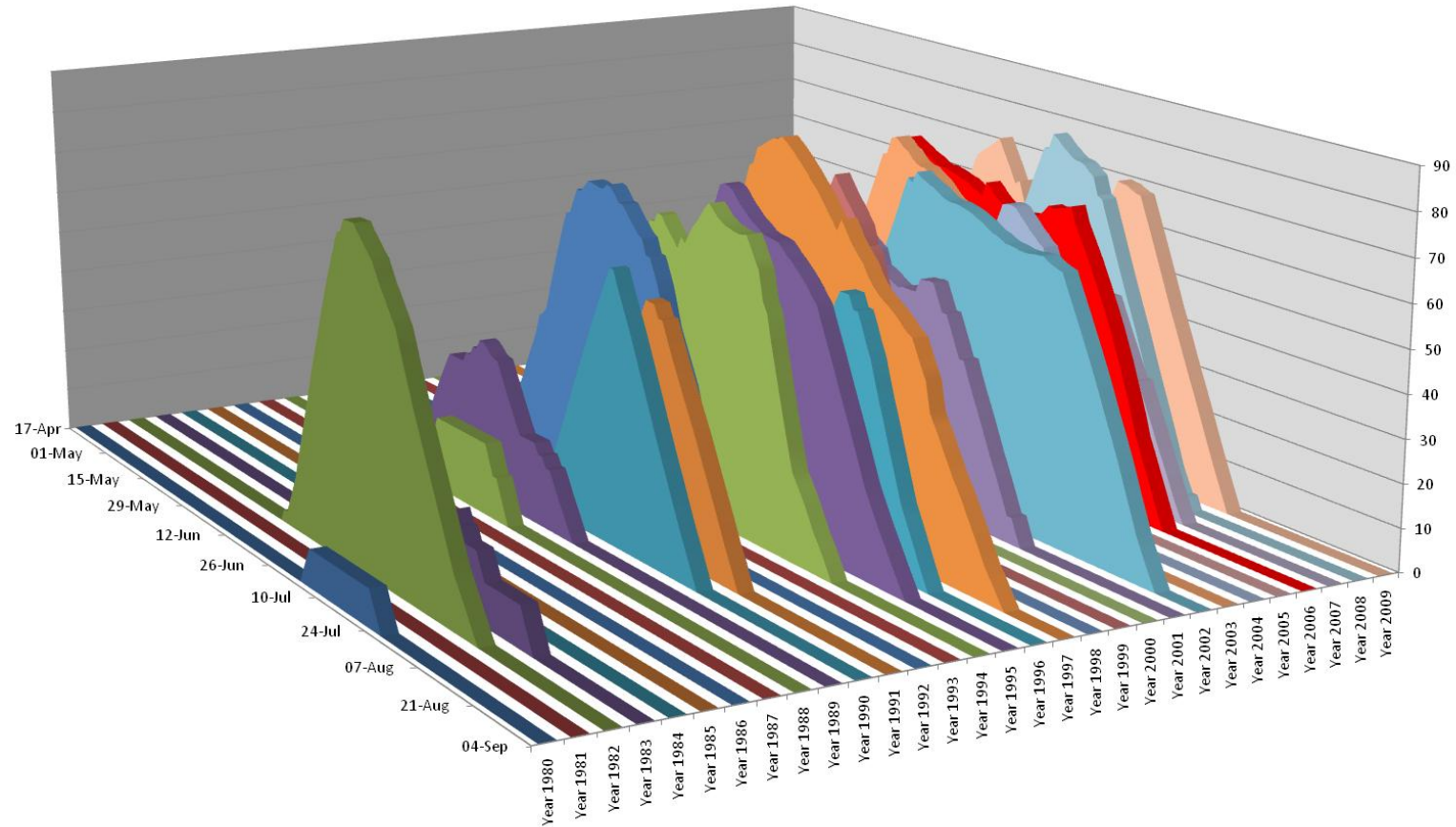
- 0.000000 - 0.100000
- 0.100001 - 0.200000
- 0.200001 - 0.300000
- 0.300001 - 0.400000
- 0.400001 - 0.500000
- 0.500001 - 0.600000
- 0.600001 - 0.700000
- 0.700001 - 0.793103
- 0.793104 - 0.900000
- 0.900001 - 1.000000



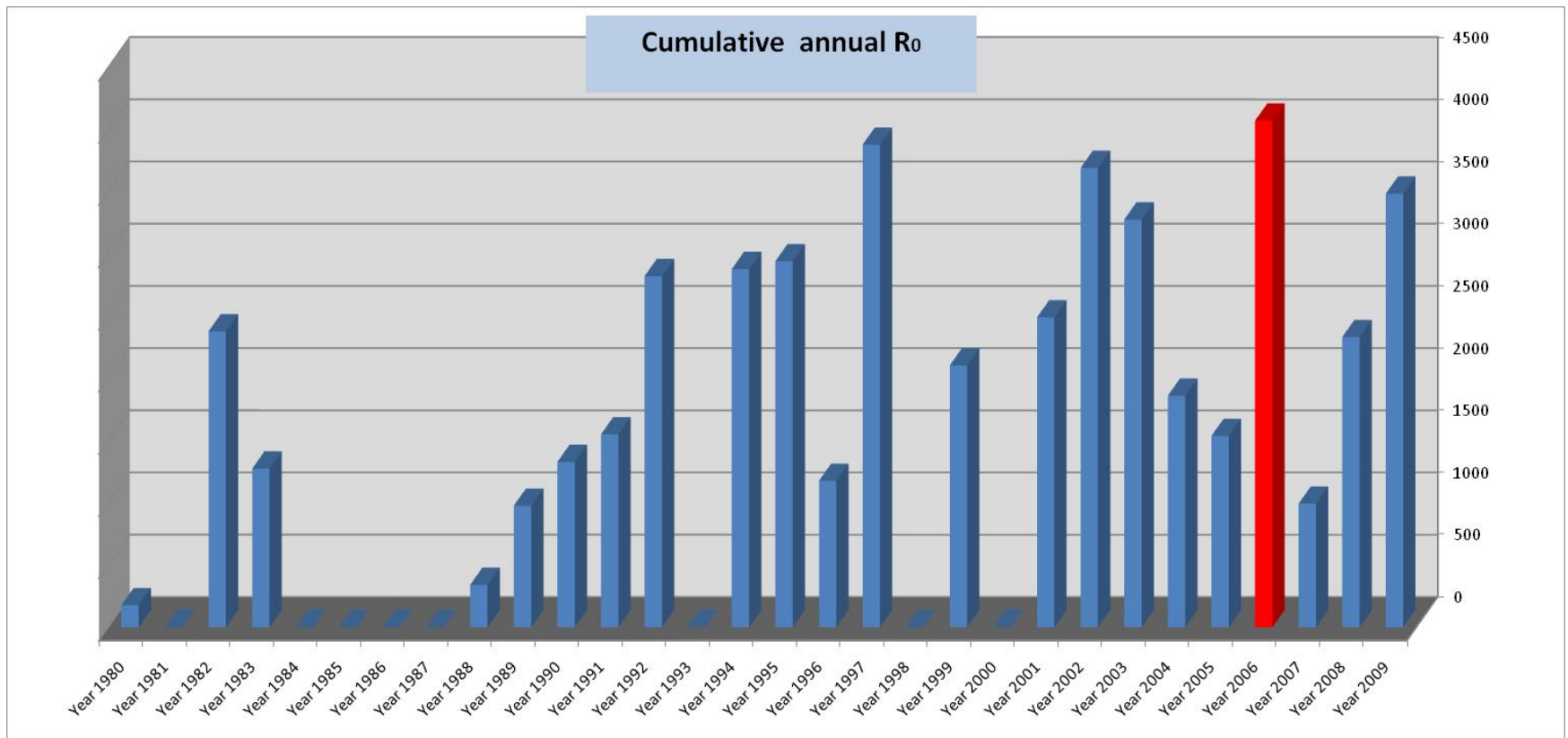


# Bluetongue

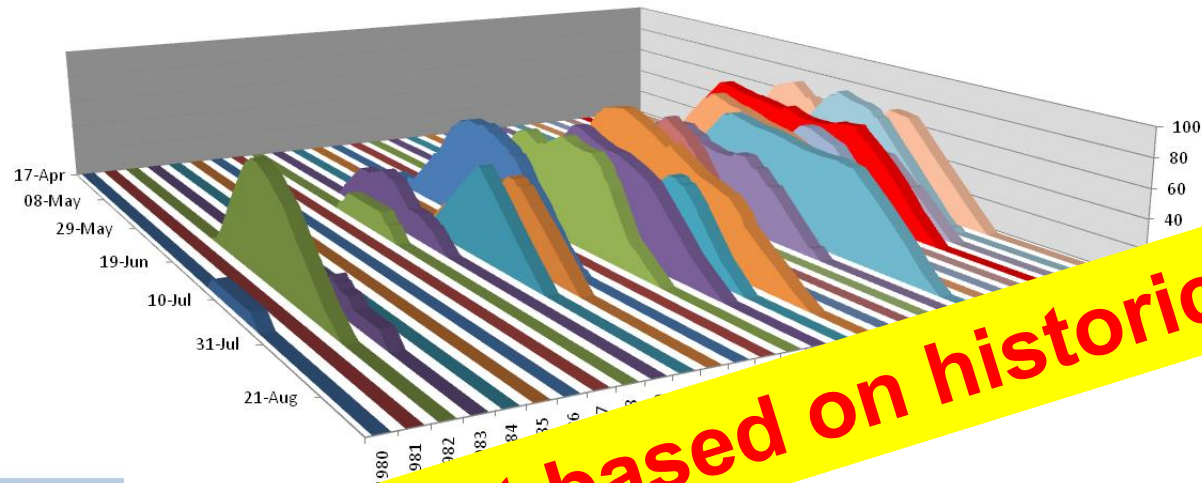
Daily  $R_0$  calculated for 30 years at one location in Eastern Denmark



# Bluetongue

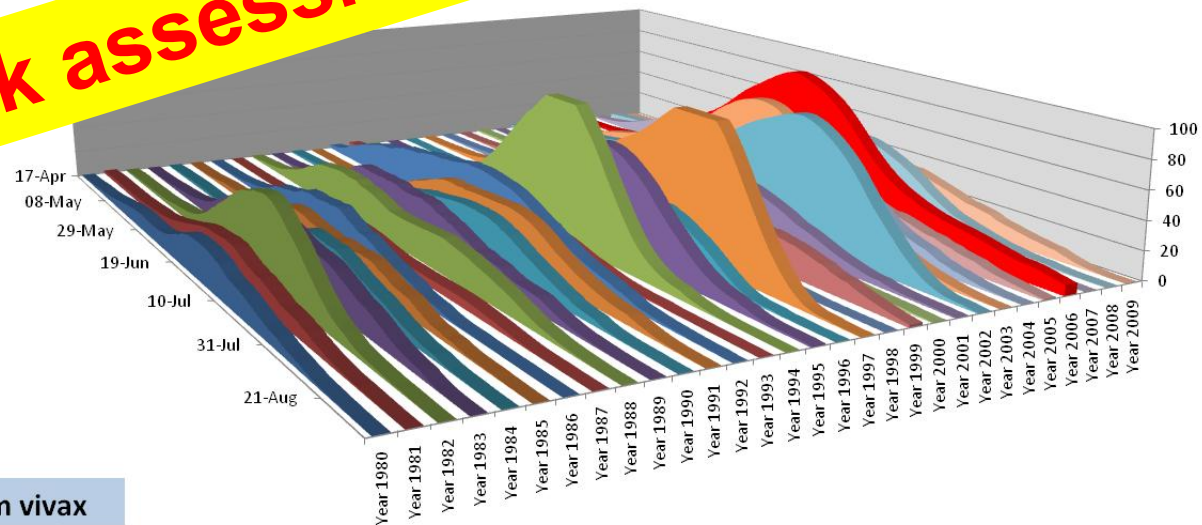






Bluetongue virus

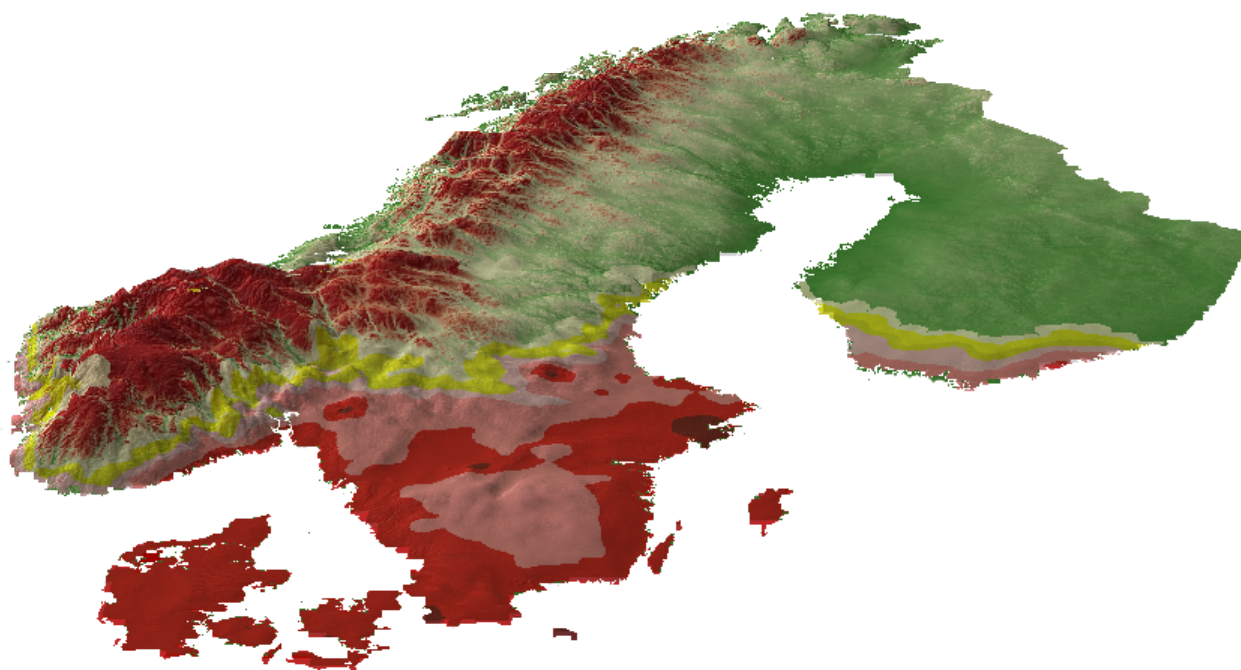
**Risk assessment based on historic data**



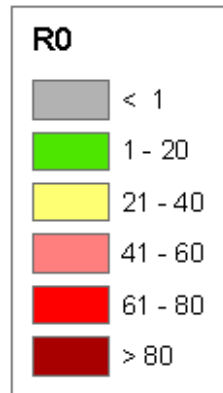
Plasmodium vivax

NordRisk Site Menu

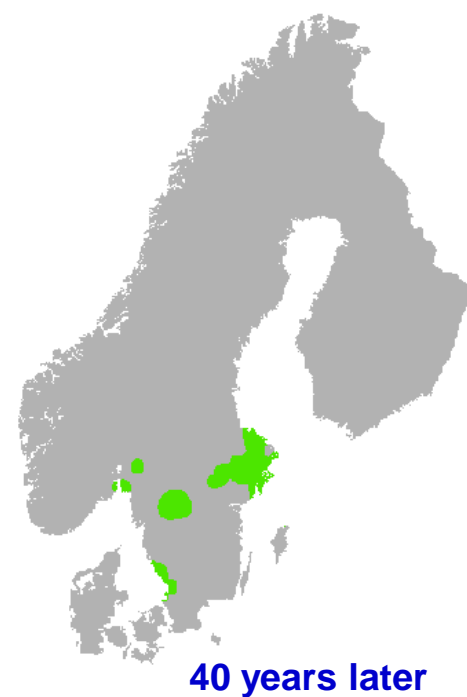
- Introduction
- Background
- + Diseases
- + Vectors
- + Climate conditions
- + Climate projections
- + Topography
- + Demography
- + Land use
- + Husbandry
- Links
- + Contact



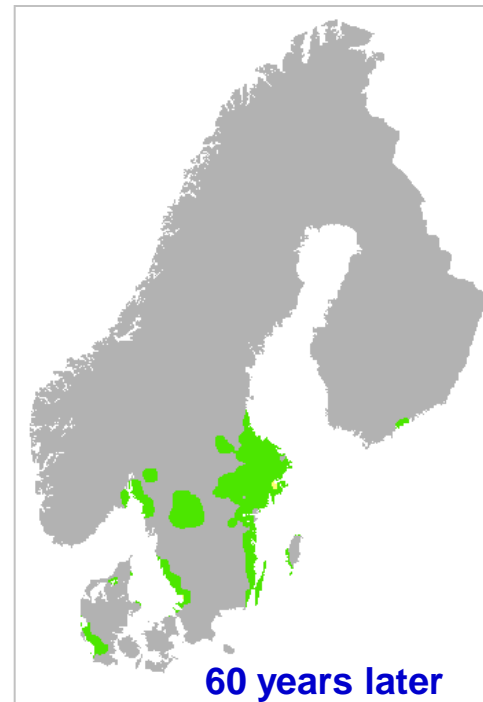
# Bluetongue



**$R_0$  05 May 2008**

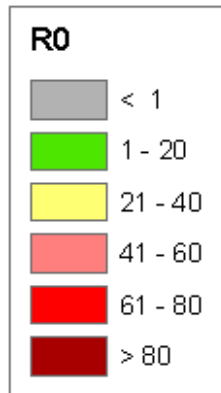


**40 years later**

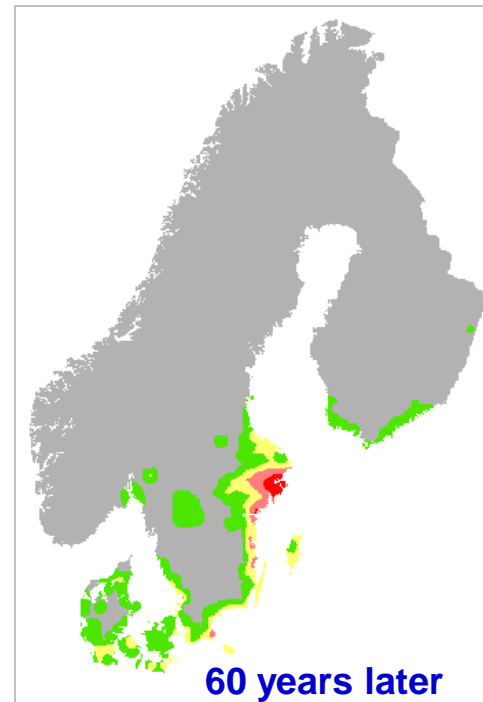
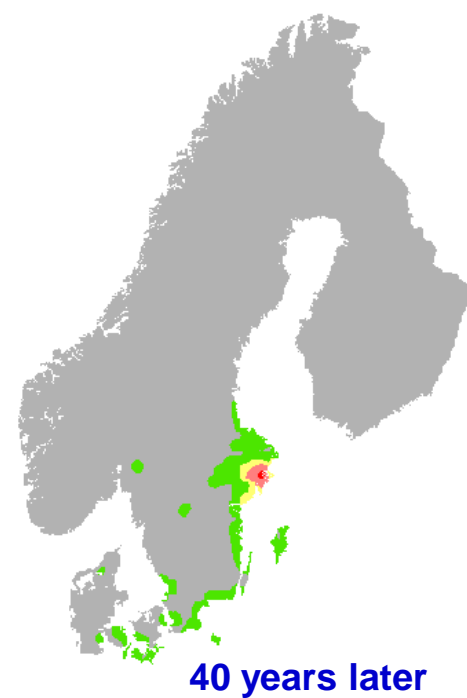


**60 years later**

# Bluetongue

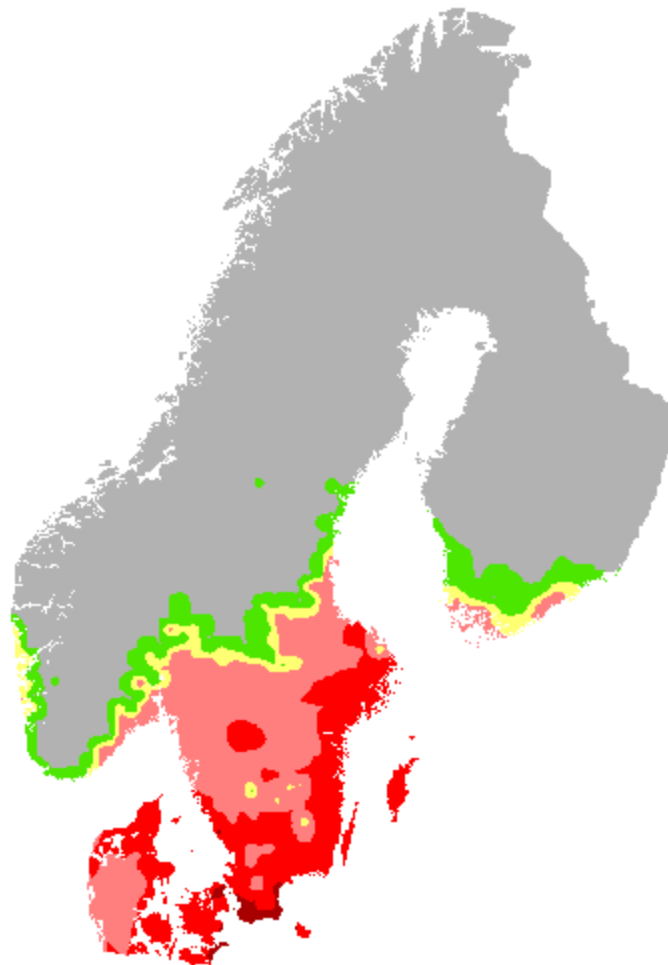
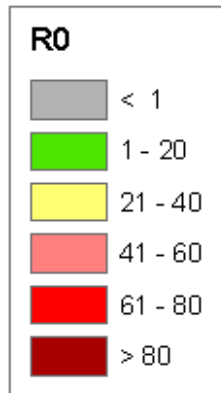


$R_0$  02 Jun 2008

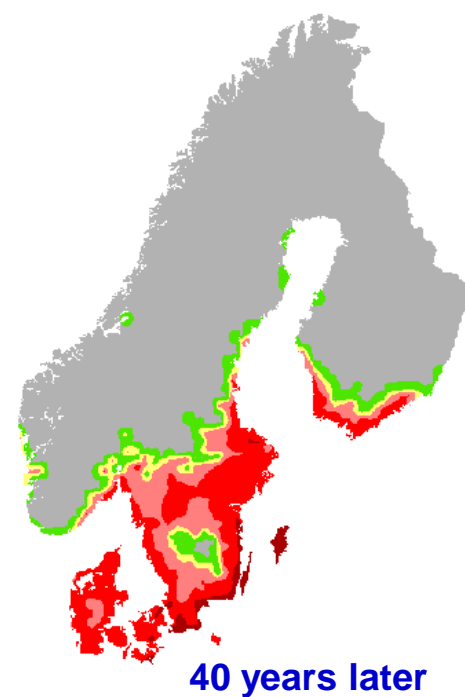




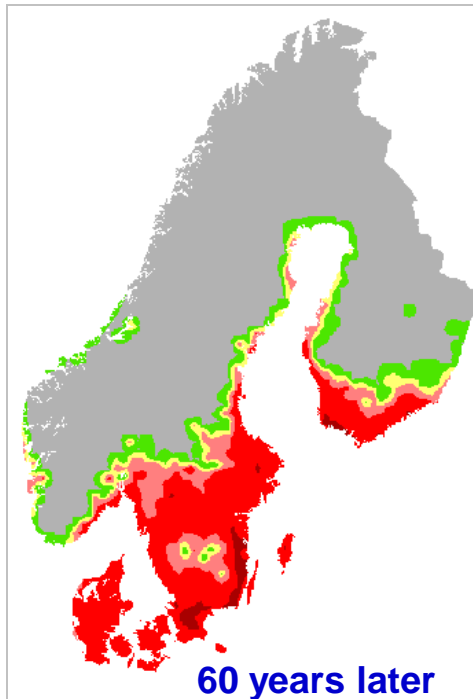
# Bluetongue



**R<sub>0</sub> 30 Jun 2008**

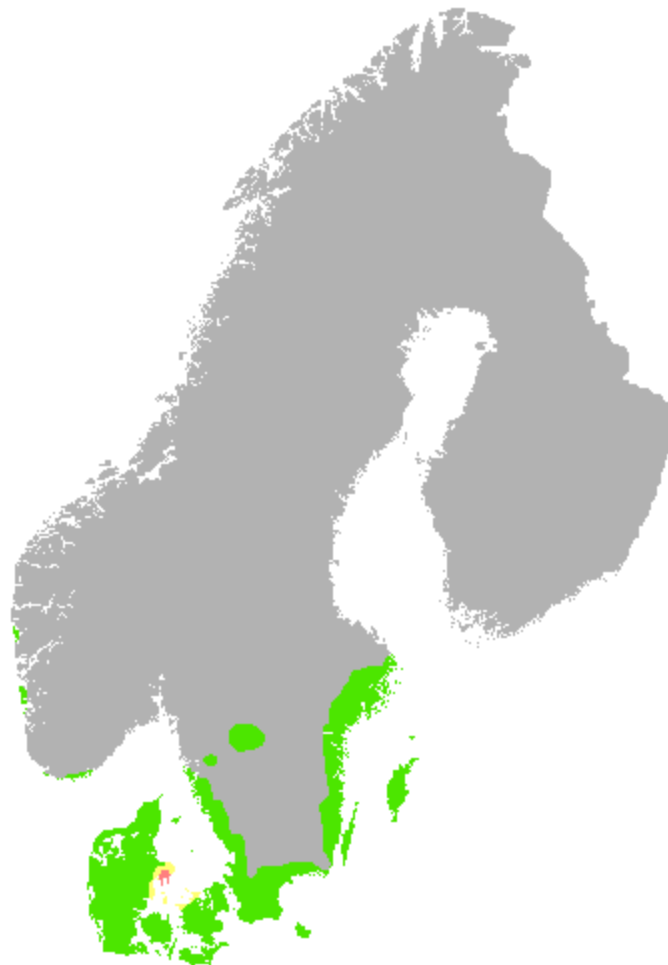
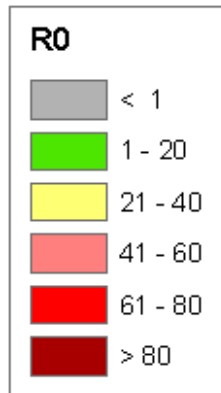


**40 years later**

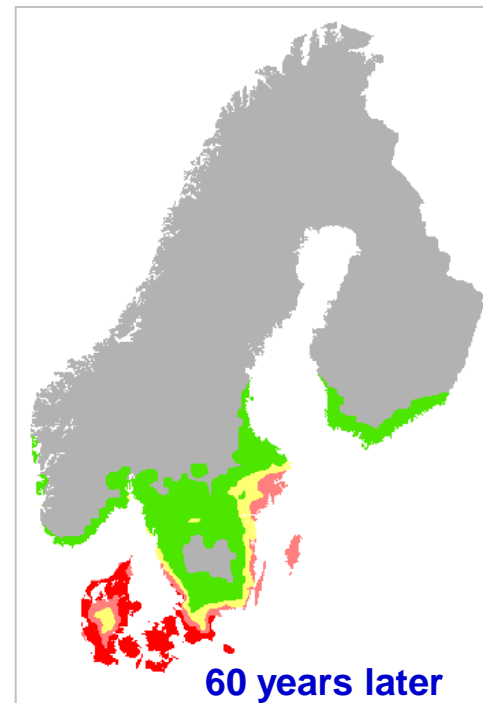
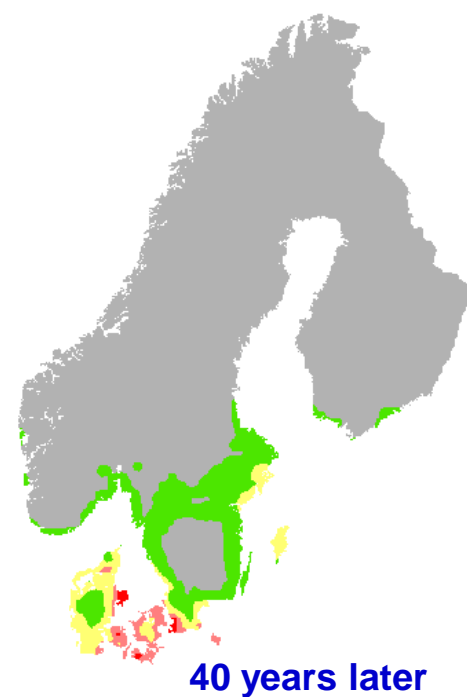


**60 years later**

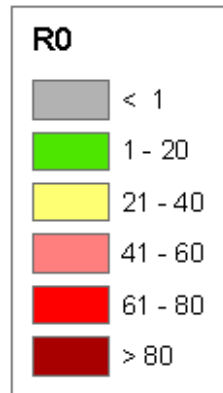
# Bluetongue



**R<sub>0</sub> 28 Jul 2008**



# Bluetongue



**R<sub>0</sub> 25 Aug 2008**



**40 years later**



**60 years later**

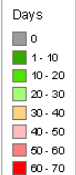
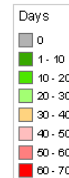
# Dirofilaria: Annual number of days with infectious mosquitoes

2008

2038

**Forecasting based on  
climate change models**

(we can do this because we use biological models rather than pure statistical models)





# Climate change: Mountain slopes as a proxy for climate change



Altitude	Vector density $m$	$a^2 * p^n / -\ln p$	$C$	$R_0$	$C$ ( $t = t_{300m}$ )	$C$ ( $m = m_{300m}$ )
300 m	21.1	0.84	11.5	4,206	11.5	11.5
600 m	3.9	0.55	1.1	417	1.8	6.4
800 m	1.7	0.45	0.3	120	0.72	4.7
1000 m	0.3	0.18	0.014	5.2	0.09	1.3
1400 m	0.06	0.09	0.008	3.0	0.04	0.2
1700 m	0.01	0.02	0.00002	0.007	0.004	0.02

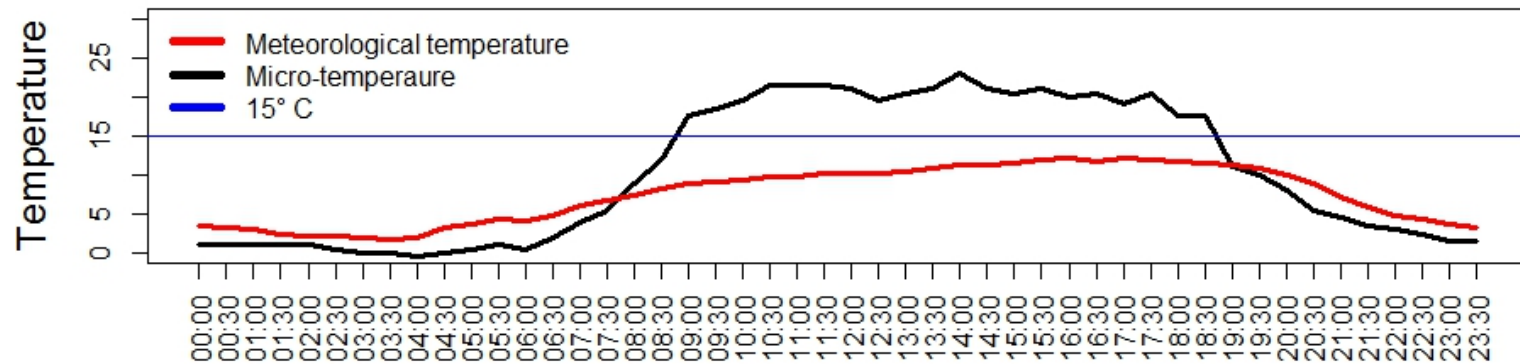


[http://www.nordrisk.dk/diro\\_ani\\_wait.htm](http://www.nordrisk.dk/diro_ani_wait.htm)

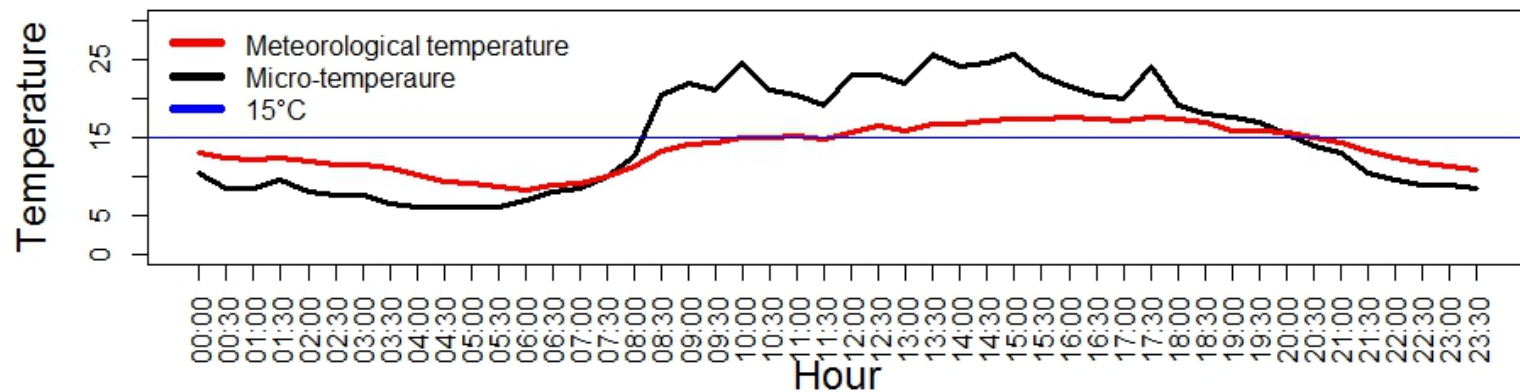


# Micro-climate versus meteorological temperature

1st May 2015

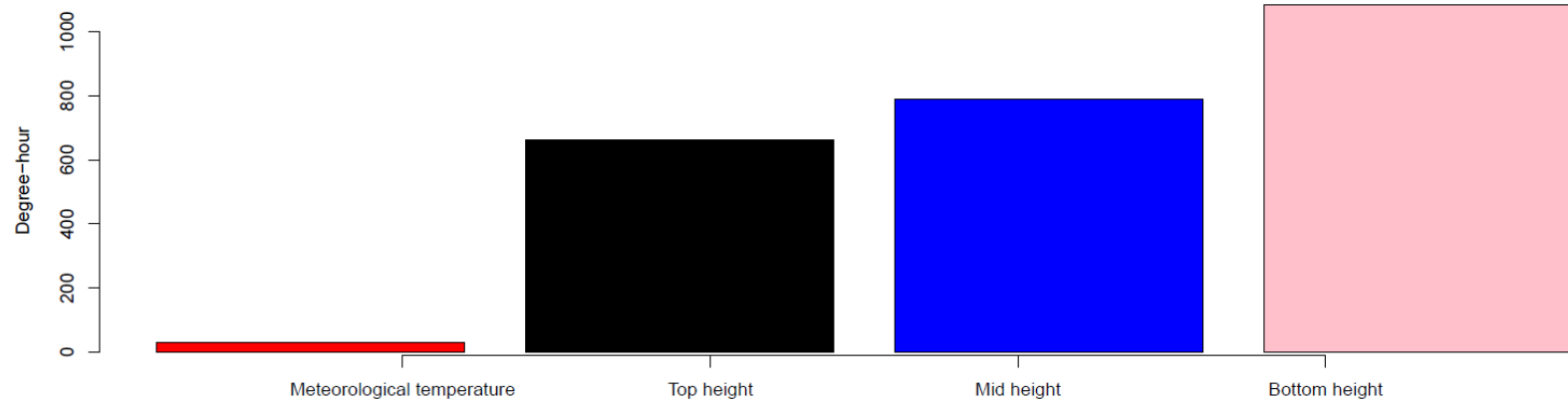


1st August 2015

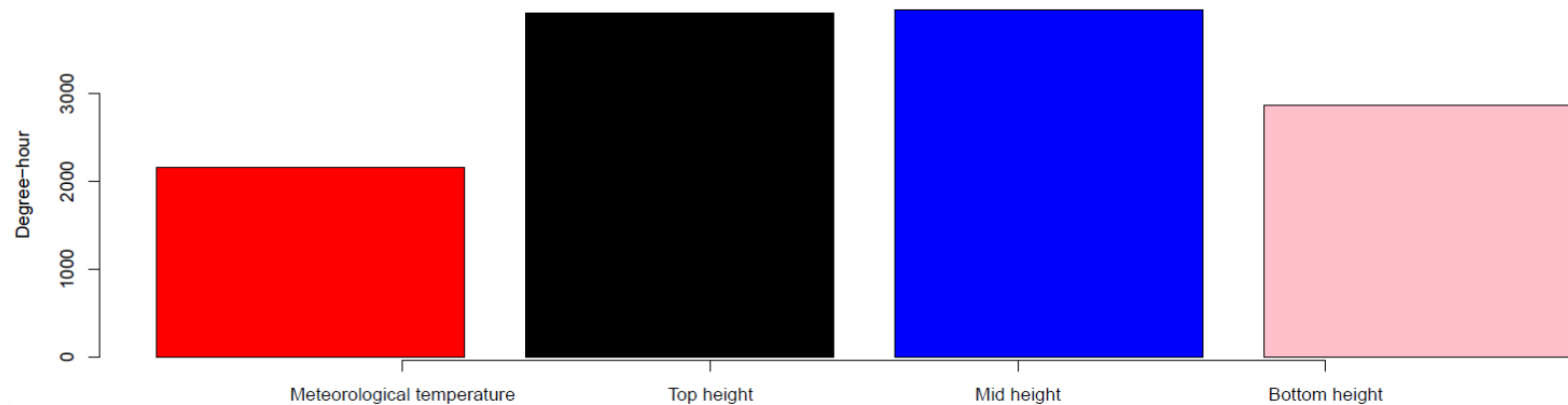


# Degree-hours above 15°C

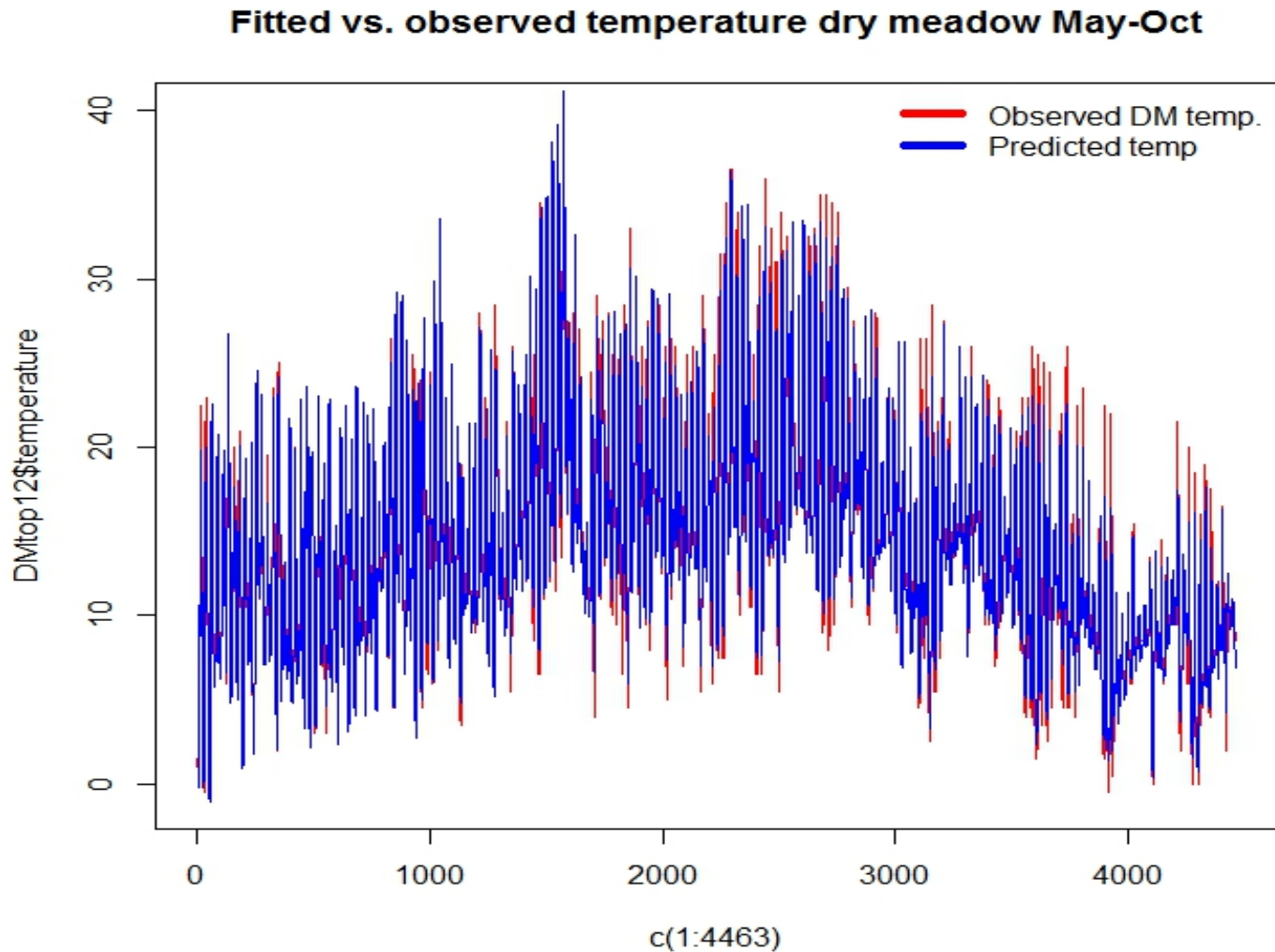
Degree-hours >15° at Dry Meadow , May 2015



Degree-hours >15°C at Dry meadow, August 2015



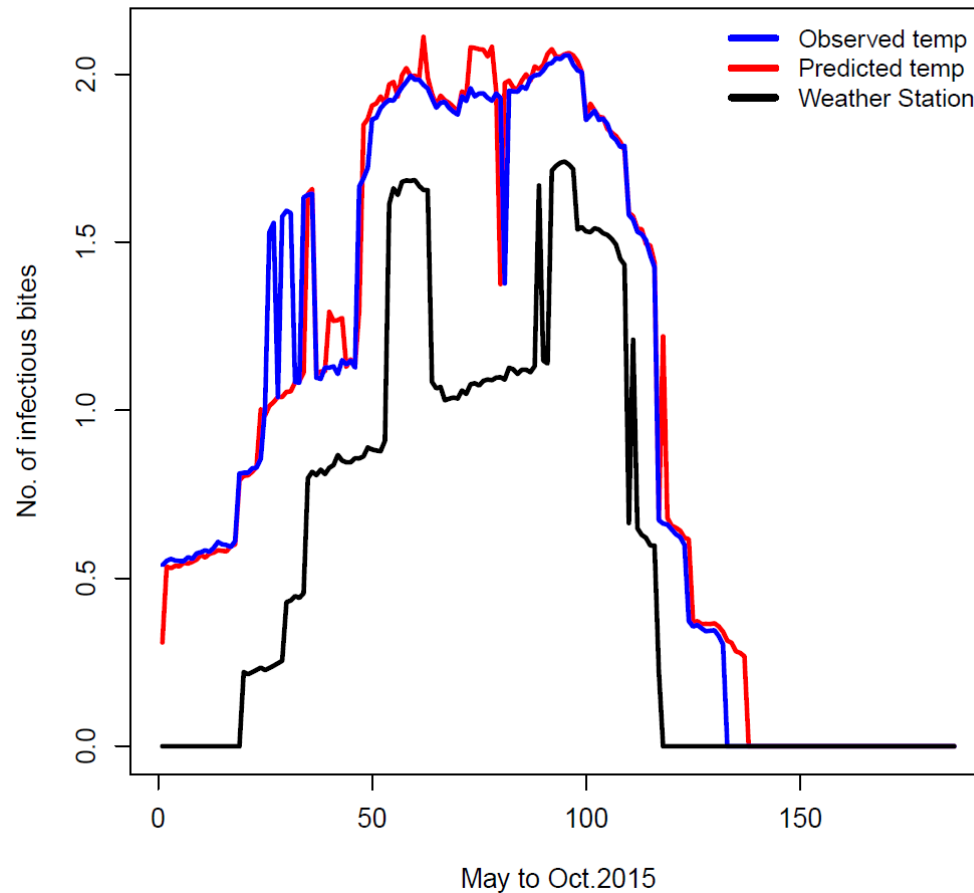
# Observed versus predicted microclimate



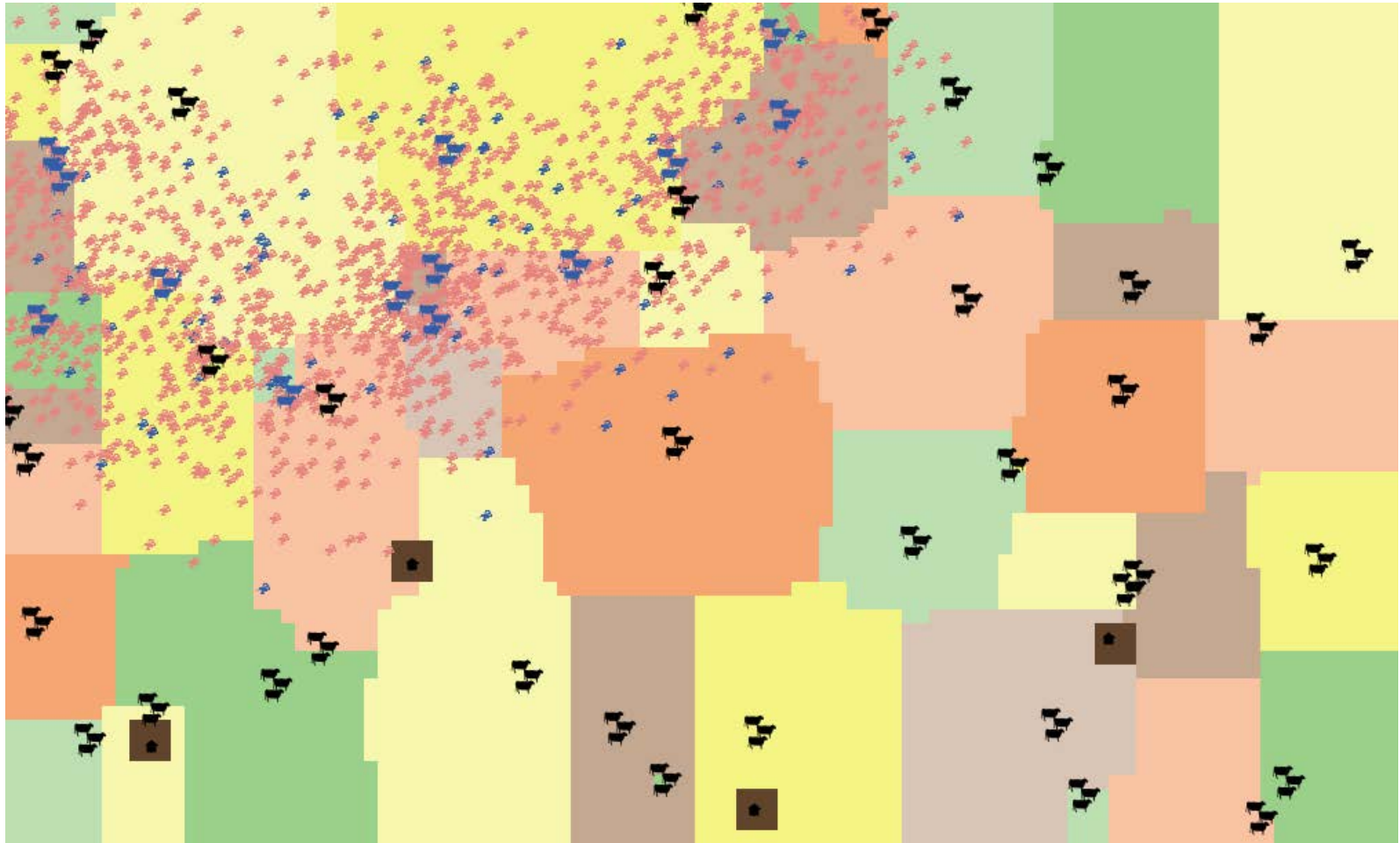


# Infectious bites/culicoides

Total infectious bites by predicted and observed Micro-temp.\_DM34



# Model visualization



- If you want to map vectors or even develop a surveillance system for vectors, then first ask yourself what you will do with the data
- Ask yourself how you will make decisions related to human and veterinary health based on your vector data
- Else you risk ending up just mapping mosquitoes and not vectors
- **Keep your focus on the diseases**
  - mosquitoes and Culicoides are just input variables

**Thank you  
for your attention**

*René Bødker*

*You are most welcome to  
contact René Bødker*

[rebo@vet.dtu.dk](mailto:rebo@vet.dtu.dk)

[www.myggetal.dk](http://www.myggetal.dk)

[www.nordrisk.dk](http://www.nordrisk.dk)

